

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 4283.

日九初月五閏年九十二緒光

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1903.

五拜禮

號三月七英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.  
ESTABLISHED 1880.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Yen 24,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... " 18,000,000  
CAPITAL UNCALLED ..... " 6,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,000,000  
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:  
TOKIO. KOBE.  
NAGASAKI. LONDON.  
LYONS. NEW YORK.  
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.  
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.  
TIENTHIN. NEWCHWANG.  
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.  
PARS'S BANK, LTD.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

TARO HODSUMI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1903. [to]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND—  
Sterling Reserve ..... \$10,000,000

Silver Reserve ..... \$5,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS. \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.

H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Hon. C. W. Dickson, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq.

Hon. R. Shewan.

C. H. Medhurst, Esq.

N. A. Sieve, Esq.

C. Michelau, Esq.

H. W. Slade, Esq.

H. Schubart, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 5 1/2 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1903. [15]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS OF THE ABOVE BANK IS SUBDUCTED

BY THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER

CENT per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT AT 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [14]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,000,000

Paid up Capital ..... £324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors—

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | J. Scott Harston, Esq.

Chow Tung Shang, Esq. | J. Lauts, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed ..... 5 %

Hongkong, 12th May, 1903. [15]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Sh. Taels 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Hankow

Berlin Tientsin Tsingtao (Kiautschou)

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIREKTION DER DISC INTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [961c]

THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK  
(AMERICAN BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... U.S. Gold \$25,000,000  
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS. \$5,180,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

London Office—

33 and 35, Lombard Street, E.C.

F. C. Bishop, Manager, Eastern Department.

LONDON BANKERS:

PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

4, DES VIEUX ROAD.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Accounts at 2% per annum.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 2 1/2% per annum.

" 6 " 3 1/2 "

" 12 " 4 %

E. F. GROS,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. [698d]

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

London Office—

33 and 35, Lombard Street, E.C.

F. C. Bishop, Manager, Eastern Department.

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PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

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For 3 months 2 1/2% per annum.

" 6 " 3 1/2 "

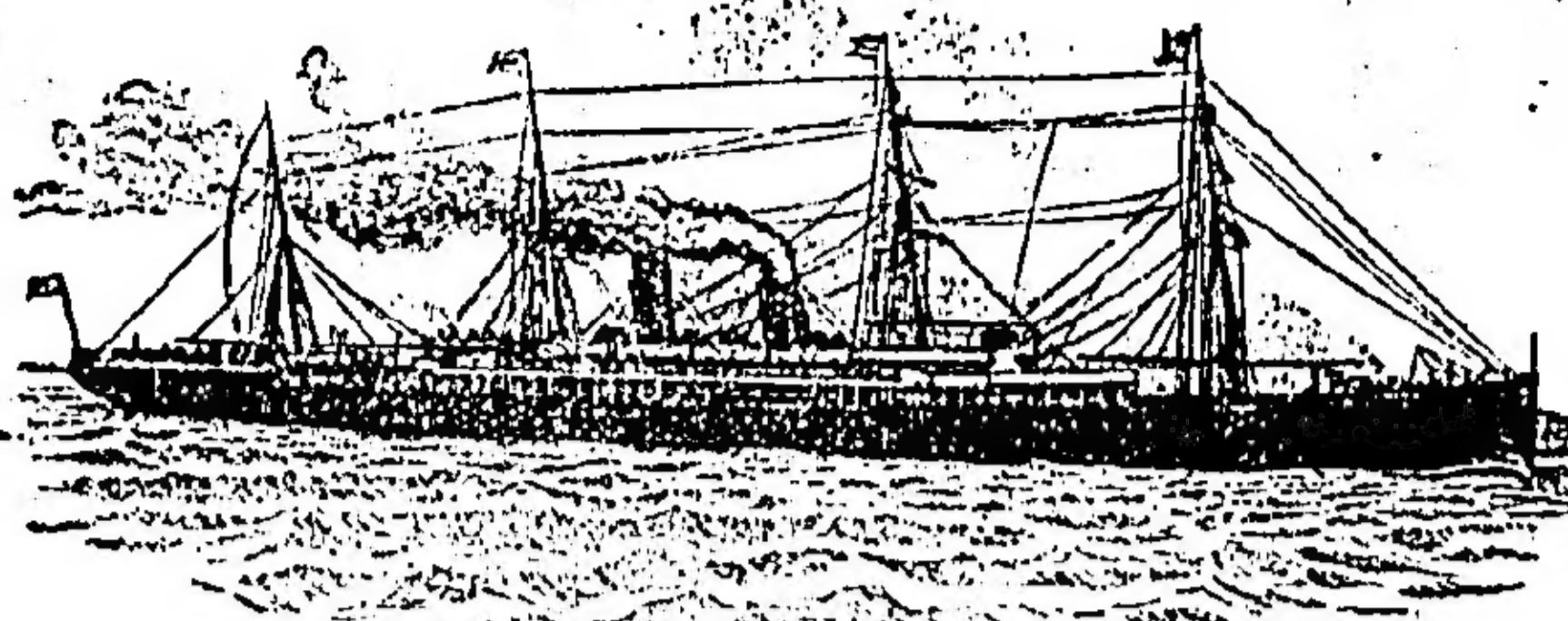
" 12 " 4 %

E. F. GROS,  
Acting Manager.

</div

Mails.

## U.S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

|                 |                                     |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| "COPTIC"        | SATURDAY, 11th July, at Noon.       |
| "AMERICA MARU"  | TUESDAY, 1st July, at Noon.         |
| "KOREA"         | TUESDAY, 28th July, at Noon.        |
| "GAELIC"        | TUESDAY, 4th August, at Noon.       |
| "HONGKONG MARU" | FRIDAY, 14th August, at Noon.       |
| "CHINA"         | SATURDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.     |
| "DORIO"         | TUESDAY, 1st September, at Noon.    |
| "NIPPON MARU"   | TUESDAY, 8th September, at Noon.    |
| "SIBERIA"       | WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at Noon. |

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE O. &amp; O. Company's Steamship "COPTIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Points, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES and CANADIAN POINTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M., the day previous to sailing, Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Points, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Comptroller's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companics, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.  
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES.SAILING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)  
"EMPEROR" Twin Screw Steamship—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

| (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION). |                                       |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| "EMPEROR OF JAPAN"       | 6,000 Tons..... WEDNESDAY, 15th July. |
| "TARTAR"                 | 4,425 " WEDNESDAY, 22nd July.         |
| "EMPEROR OF CHINA"       | 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 5th August.        |
| "ATHENIAN"               | 3,882 " WEDNESDAY, 12th August.       |
| "EMPEROR OF INDIA"       | 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 26th August.       |
| "EMPEROR OF JAPAN"       | 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 23rd September.    |
| "TARTAR"                 | 4,425 " WEDNESDAY, 27th October.      |
| "EMPEROR OF CHINA"       | 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 21st October.      |
| "ATHENIAN"               | 3,882 " WEDNESDAY, 4th November.      |
| "EMPEROR OF INDIA"       | 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 18th November.     |
| "EMPEROR OF JAPAN"       | 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 16th December.     |
| "TARTAR"                 | 4,425 " WEDNESDAY, 30th December.     |

THE magnificent "EMPEROR" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS,) saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE in 97 Hours. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD, Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan's Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIOUS OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &amp;c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903.

STEAMERS.

DESTINATIONS.

NURNBERG..... HAVRE and HAMBURG.

(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).

HAMBURG and HAMBURG.

(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).

HAMBURG and HAMBURG.

(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).

HAMBURG and HAMBURG.

(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).

NEW YORK

Via SUEZ CANAL.

{about middle of August.}

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
HONGKONG OFFICE,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1903.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## SAILING DATES.

15th July. Freight.

29th July. Freight and Passengers.

12th August. Freight.

26th August. Freight.

Can be obtained from

W. G. HUMPHREYS &amp; Co.,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1897.

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## RUSSIA IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

How much Russia regards the claim that the Yangtze Valley is Great Britain's sphere of influence is shown by the fact that she is now endeavouring to obtain from the throne, through a Mr. Pollak, who is the Russian stalking-horse, a concession to build railways and from Hankow to Chengtu, the capital of Szechuan, and from Hankow to Foochow. These railways will, of course, have to be duly guarded, and the result may be judged from the present condition of Manchuria, and of Shantung, which is completely Germanised throughout the line of the German railway. The N.C.D. News learns that the concession has been obtained of T. E. Chang Chih-tung, Yuan Shih-kai, and Sheng Kung-pao, and of the Waiwu, to these proposed Russian railways, and the necessary imperial edict is now being sought.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

A writer in the *Daily Dispatch*, of 26th May, states:—

In the midst of all the heated discussion that has been raised by Mr. Chamberlain's recent declarations little attention has been directed to the marked symptoms of impaired health which the Colonial Secretary has lately exhibited. On his return from South Africa his alteration of figure and haggardness of feature were generally attributed to the merely passing effects of the severe attack of gout from which he had suffered on the homeward voyage. It is now evident, however, that he remains in anything but his former robust health, and that physically he is not the same man that he was before he set out upon his famous mission.

On Friday afternoon of last week, when he entered the House to reply to Mr. Lloyd-George's spirited attack upon him in the debate on the Aged Pensions Bill, his worn appearance—accentuated now that he has quite lost the "tan" produced by the African sun—was particularly apparent, and the unwontedly quiet and subdued manner of his reply to perhaps his most formidable assailant in the House of Commons, too, deepened the impression that he was far from well. It is characteristic of Mr. Chamberlain that he will never admit that he is ill except under the direct compulsion of circumstances.

Though an incessant smoker and notorious disdainer of exercise, Mr. Chamberlain has hitherto enjoyed singularly good health, varied only by those occasions when "his old enemy the gout has taken him in tow," but it is not surprising to learn that his present appearance is causing some amount of anxiety to his personal and political friends.

## CHINESE LABOUR.

In the Commons on 27th May Mr. Labouchere having asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he is aware that the Rand Native Labour Association has sent persons to China to inquire into possibilities of procuring Chinese to work in the Transvaal mines under contract and whether the House will have an opportunity to express an opinion as to such importations being permitted before they are allowed by Lord Milner;

Mr. Chamberlain replied:—I am aware of the fact stated in the first part of the question. There is of course nothing to prevent the House from discussing the question but in my opinion such discussion at the present time would be entirely premature.

## YANGTZE PILOT BOATS.

The reliability of a steam pilot boat at the mouth of the Yangtze was amply demonstrated during the recent bad weather, when on the morning of the 23rd ult., the lightkeepers on the temporary Tungku light-ship enjoyed the novel sight of the steam pilot boat (*A. M. Bissell*), coming in from the Bell Buoy, with a procession of inward bound steamers behind her, she flying the signal "follow me." The steamers were the *St. James*, *Balaclava* and *Lia*, none of whose pilots could possibly have boarded them, under the system prevailing until recently. But owing to the pilots going in for steam, and also owing to the steady improvement of the pilot service generally under its present commonsense management, the requirements of modern shipping are being well met, and such a thing as ships coming to this port and not obtaining the prompt services of pilots, is being rendered more improbable daily. The sea at the Bell Buoy on the night of the 21st was very heavy, and had the pilots to depend on sailing craft as heretofore, they would have been practically helpless, in fact they were helpless so far as boarding vessels at the Bell Buoy was concerned, hence the utility of the steamer, as she was able to lead her procession into smooth water, where boarding was possible with safety, thus avoiding considerable delay to inward bound steamers.

—*China Gazette.*

## HIS NAME WAS DEATH.

Few more cheerful men live than the bearer of this sinister name. Mr. Charles Death lives near the Buckingham ironstone mine at Lewiston, Lincolnshire, England. How his life was saved from imminent peril is related by him in the *Grantham Advertiser*.—

"Three years ago I was attacked most severely with sciatica, and had it not been for Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people I believe I should not now be alive. The pain extended from the hip to the foot, giving intense pain, and quite incapacitated me for work." Mr. Death went on to say that he had medical treatment of the usual kind for six months. "He also used outward applications but without effect. At last in his extremity Dr. Williams' pink pills were tried, and he soon found that at last he had something which touched the seat of his pain, and gave him relief. Before finishing the first box he was considerably better. Before the third was

empty the pain had gone, and he was able to report himself as completely cured. The pills are not purgative, but, on the contrary, strengthening. The third box was finished by his wife, who was then suffering from severe headache, and who thought that what removed pain in one part of the body might also eradicate it in another. She was right: the pills gave her complete relief. Mr. Death is an active man of thirty-eight years of age, and has since what he regards as his wonderful recovery, had no recurrence of his trouble, and is as strong and vigorous as ever.

This straightforward and manly testimony was unhesitatingly given, with the full knowledge that it would be published to the world. So many people have found in Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale a cure for rheumatism, sciatica, paralysis, the ailments that especially afflict ladies, anaemia, kidney disease, and skin eruptions, that the roll of those who bear cheerful testimony to the merits of the genuine pills, and who never fail to warn the public against substitutes, grows daily longer.

[782e]

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Hon. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

TUESDAY, the 7th July, 1903,

at 11 A.M.,

on the JUNK moored off the Government Store, Wanchai,

A CABLE OF E TYPE.

It has a COPPER WIRE CORE of 7 STRANDS which is surrounded with strong IRON ARMOUR making a WIRE ROPE about 1/2 in. diameter. Length a little over 1 mile. Weight about 7 tons.

The Junk containing the Cable will be moored off the Government Store, Wanchai, on MONDAY next, 6th instant, on which date it may be inspected by intending purchasers. Orders for inspection will be issued by the undersigned.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1903.

[782e]

Intimations.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE DIVISION

## IN THE GOODS OF WILIAM PITCAIRN GALT, Esq., deceased.

THE NOTICE that the time for Creditors to send in their Claims against the above Estate has been limited to the 20th July, 1903, by Order dated the 20th June, 1903.

All Creditors are required to send in their Claims on or before the above Date to DEACON & HASTINGS, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Administrator.

[737e]

THE

## ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

## PIANO CLEARANCE SALE.

THIS SEASON'S PIANOS, as under, must be sold to make Room for New Stock. 100 Pianos to arrive about October.

Cost. Selling.

SQUIRE (Owner's Property)..... \$350

SCHIEDMEYER, Upright

Grand..... \$650 400

HOPKINS..... 150 300

RUSSELL, Transposing..... 750 350

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD., Transposing..... 760 500

RUSSELL Transposing..... 775 500

APOLLO (Secondhand) Horizontal Grand..... 900 100

SPAETH, Upright Grand..... 775 400

CHAPPELL, Secondhand..... 675 225

KRELL, (Secondhand) Concert Upright Grand..... 800 450

NEEDHAM, (Secondhand) Upright Grand..... 800 450

R. B. BONIN PIANO CO., LTD., Cottage..... 475 400

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD., Cottage..... 475 400

BROADWOOD..... 475 400

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD., Do..... 600 475

Do..... 650 450

Do..... 300 150

BORD, Pianette, (Owner's property)..... 285

ORCHESTRION..... 600 150

SCHIEDMEYER, (Secondhand)..... 600 250

ROSENKRANZ..... 450 390

WERNER, Upright Grand (Owner's property)..... 450

RACHALS, (Secondhand)..... 750 400

MUSIC CLEARANCE SALE.

Popular Songs, Piano and Violin Solos, Classical and Dance Music 3 copies for 5s.

Song Folios containing over 100 songs by well known composers.....

Operas by Sullivan, deKoven, Planquette, etc. Slightly Soiled Scores, etc.

Collections of Songs by Glover, Gatty, Roekel, etc.

Musical Sketch Books, Piano forte Recreations, etc.

DANCE ALBUMS, SONG FOLIOS, &c.

Also our Stock of SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS at reduced rates.

Clearance sale to 30th September only, to make room for new Stocks coming to hand.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1903.

[745e]

DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG,

(Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA),

DENTIST,

No. 50, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, 1st February, 1903.

[24]

## Intimations.

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 11th July, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1903, and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th June to the 11th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON, & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1903.

[729e]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of JULY, 1903, at 11 A.M., in the FORENOON, when the SUBJOINED RESOLUTIONS which were passed at a Meeting held on 27th JUNE, 1903, will be submitted for Confirmation as SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS:—

1. "That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$100,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$20 each) to \$15,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$10 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from \$20 to \$10 per share."

2. "That after such reduction the capital of the Company be increased from \$15,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$10 each) to \$300,000 (divided into 30,000 shares of \$10 each) by the creation of 15,000 new shares of \$10 each to be offered and if accepted to be allotted to the present shareholders of the Company in the ratio and proportion of one new share for every old share in the Company held by the respective shareholders thereof."

3. "That in consideration of the guarantees and undertakings now given by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. (the General Managers of the Company) and testified by their signature hereto (and to be further testified by the execution by the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. of a separate instrument of guarantee to be executed contemporaneously with the Debenture Trust Deed or Mortgage hereinafter referred to and to be held by the Trustees thereof to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned) that the dividend for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 in respect of the new shares referred to in the second of the preceding resolutions shall not fall below the rate of 6 per centum per annum in each and every one of the said three years the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. as such General Managers as aforesaid be and they hereby are authorised to issue Debentures to the amount of not more than \$200,000 on the property of the Company to be secured by a duly executed Mortgage thereof by the Company to such persons as Trustees for and on behalf of the Debenture holders as the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. may by writing under their hand appoint. The said Debentures to be issued in the shape of Bonds for \$1,000 or \$200 each at the Debenture holders' option respectively but so that the aggregate amount in value of such Debentures taken together shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000. The Bonds for and in respect of the said Debentures may be issued at a discount not exceeding 2½ per cent. on the face value thereof but so that the holders respectively of such Debentures shall not be entitled to be repaid more than the face value thereof. The said Debentures to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum to be computed from the date of actual issue to the respective holders thereof and to be repayable within 5 years from and after the date of such actual issue in manner following that is to say No portion of the amount paid in respect of any of such Debentures shall be repayable during the first three years following the date of the actual issue thereof but upon the expiration of such period of three years there shall be repaid in respect of each Debenture to each and every holder thereof.

4. "Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 9 A.M. TO-MORROW.

Goods not cleared by the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1903.

[763e]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BANCA."

FROM ANTWERP, PORT SAID,

SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 9 A.M. TO-MORROW.

Goods not cleared by the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

</

## Intimations.



WATSON'S  
HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES  
FOR THE SUMMER.

PRICKLY  
HEAT LOTION

One of our most popular preparations, which has stood the test of fifty years. Cools the skin and removes irritation at once.

RINGWORM  
REMEDY

(TONG PANG CHIONG)

An absolute specific for Ringworm and Dhobi Itch.

HOUSEHOLD  
AMMONIA

Try it in your bath and you will feel all the better for it. For cleansing silverware, jewellery, and clothing, it is without equal.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

TELEPHONE NO. 254.  
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.  
A. H. C. CODE, 4th EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,  
祥利廣  
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD.FURNITURE  
DEALERS.  
DRAWING-ROOM,  
DINING-ROOM,  
and BED-ROOM  
FURNITURE.  
ELECTRO-PLATED,  
GLASS, and  
CHINA WARES.  
PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF  
FILTERS,  
ROCHESTER LAMPS,  
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS,  
COUNTERPANES.  
COOKING RANGES,  
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and  
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.PHOTOGRAPHIC  
DEPARTMENT.  
DEVELOPING and PRINTING  
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.  
GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1902.

[72d]

CARMICHAEL AND  
CLARKE,  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND  
SHIPBUILDERS,  
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," Hongkong.  
A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.

A. C. Code.

Lieber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 323.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1903.

[355]

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer  
made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

NOTICE  
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to the Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional to the daily issue, are given free when the address is accessible to messengers. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

We shall have a Souvenir Day, soon but you will have to pay us a personal visit as no chits will go. LeMunyon—Advt.

THE *Pluto*, a screw steamer 160 feet long, built for the Sanitary Department, Manila, was launched on Saturday at the Pootung Point yard of S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd.

MR. George McBain, general agent, Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., has received the following telegraphic advice from the Delmactayappi Amsterdam, dated 27th ult., viz.:—

Sold 500 bales Gds. 0.83.

ONE of the biggest seizures ever made by the Customs Officials of Manila took place on Monday evening. About \$5,000 gold worth of Chinese tobacco was taken from various Chinese houses on Calles Rosario, Nueva, Santo Cristo and Problete.

AT the Magistracy to-day, John Robertson, formerly a surveyor employed on the Naval Yard extension works, was charged with forging a receipt for \$98. It is alleged that he forged the signature of the proprietor of the Cosmopolitan House to his monthly bill.

BY kind permission of Major Radcliff and Officers the Band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-morrow (Saturday) evening from 8 to 9.30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.  
March 1... "The Sun and Stars for Every Country,"  
"Overseas,"  
"Introduction to Agriculture,"  
"Agricultural Selection,"  
"The Rule of New York,"  
"Song,"  
"Eileen Alannah,"  
"Thomas  
Selwyn,"  
"Dinner,"  
"Slanger,"  
"Waddeuk,"  
"Descriptive Piece,"  
"Celtic Folk,"  
"Hindu."

God Save the King.

A WIRE to the *Cablenews*, dated New York, June 29, says:—A dispatch from Washington announces that it has been decided to make Honolulu and its adjacent territory a great naval and military base. Twenty millions of dollars will be asked of Congress for the carrying out of the gigantic plan already made by the engineers of the Army and Navy. The work will proceed in unison with the present preparation of Pearl Harbour to form a magnificent naval rendezvous. Dry docks, repair shops and hospitals will aid the Navy in its operations on the Pacific, while forts and the heaviest ordnance manufactured will make the defence of Honolulu as formidable as any in the world.

U. Kam, master of the Tai Chun poultry shop, 63 Central Market, gave evidence of a corroborative nature.

Lum King Sung, poultry dealer, of the Central Market, also corroborated.

This concluded the hearing of evidence from witnesses on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Bowley asked that the bail might be increased, observing that he did not suppose the defendant would have any difficulty in finding sureties.

Mr. Slade:—It is difficult to understand the desire on the part—

Mr. Kemp:—Bail will be the same as before.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday next at 2.15.

METHODS OF REFORM IN  
CHINA AND THEIR  
NET RESULTS.

BY DR. GILBERT REID.

III.  
(7) On August 29th, 1901, appeared a lengthy and very important Edict, bearing on the local, provincial, and national literary examination. It abolishes once and forever the essay style of the Ming Dynasty, called the *pa-ku-wen-chang*, and orders in its place essays according to the form of the *lun* or the *tse*, first on Chinese Government and History, second, on Western Science and Government, and, third, on the four Books and the five Classics. In the last triennial examination it would be seen that the value of this reform depended largely on the examiners. If an examiner could possibly have a knowledge of Western branches, as well as have a proficiency in the Chinese language, an examination according to the new method would be thorough. But this only is a supposition at present. Neither the examiners, nor a large part of the scholars to be examined, have any wide knowledge of either their own Classics and their own history. Still, the evil method of the *Wen-chang*, which hampers the free development and expression of thought, has been abolished. The way is now open for young men with the new learning, along with a proper training in Chinese literary excellence, to secure degrees with the promise ultimately of official service.

There has been a talk of abolishing the whole system of literary examinations and of having the degrees given by a graded system of educational institutions. To my mind, the present system should not be abolished, until the system of such graded institutions has been well established.

(8) On the same day of the previous Edict, another Edict was issued, relating to the military examination for military degrees. By this Edict, not only the old method of testing military proficiency, by mere fears of muscular strength, was abolished, but, in fact, the whole system of securing military degrees was abandoned. Competitors for such degrees were now ordered to join some army corps, or else to study in some military academy. In a subsequent Edict of October 12th of last year, military graduates of the highest degree were ordered to study three years in some military academy. It seems that while military degrees have been discarded, the former aspirants for such degrees do not now aspire to go through all the drill and training of the military academy conducted on Western methods.

(9) On September the 11th, 1901, the Throne issued an Order that regulations be drawn up for military academies and that such academies be started in every province, "that the country may depend on our armies to defend our hearths and homes, as if surrounded by a strong wall." The next day an Edict was issued relating to the teaching staff of all military schools. On March the 11th of last year, six months after the previous Edict, an Edict was issued rebuking the Viceroy and Governors of

the provinces for delay in reporting on the condition of their provincial armies, and for delay in establishing military schools. On December 7th of last year, this matter of military drill was applied to the Manchus, and three thousand Manchus in Peking were ordered to be selected for studying under Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, in the military academy at Tientsin.

On December 13th, also of last year, Vice-roys and Governors were ordered to select their most promising officers in the army, and send them to Tientsin or Wuchang to learn the system of drill, so that afterwards similar military academies could be started in all the provinces for training a large army. It is certain that the Government lays the greatest stress on this matter, but no large number of either Manchus or Chinese seem to be anxious to enter the army. Military service, as yet, does not stand as high in China as it does in the West or in Japan. This may indeed be a fortunate thing for the peace of the world.

(10) Turning to another feature of reform, an Edict was issued on September the 11th, 1901, exhorting honesty among all officials and forbidding the sale of official rank, or of offices. This idea stands at the very basis of all true reformation. But while official rank, as such, is not now open for sale as before, yet the use of money in securing office is even more indispensable than it was formerly.

Since the Court returned to Peking, avarice, bribery or, to speak politely, the giving of gift has, we might say, been rampant in Peking. This feature of the politics of China almost drives away the hope that all other reforms will be able to arouse. Looking at other things, one might conclude that China stands a chance of advancing, but looking at the corruption that exists, with its air of respectability, one almost loses heart for the future of China. It is moral stamina, simplicity in living, economy in expenditure, honesty in administration, patriotism, and a conscience, that China needs more than anything else.

(To be continued).

CANTON NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

CANTON, June 28th.

THE TEA-MEN'S STRIKE.

The workmen have gained their day. By adopting an attitude of positive inactivity, the employers have been compelled to yield to the terms demanded, for fear that less by holding out too long the tea leaves might be subjected to so much deterioration as to become wholly unmarketable. In point of fact, too great delay in bringing the produce to the market has already taken place. The new season's tea is now five weeks late in arriving, but before long we may hope to hear that the market for the 1903 tea has been opened. The wages at which the men have consented to return to work is 17 taels cents a day in addition to three daily meals per man.

NATIVE OFFICIALDOM.

As correctly foretold in your leader of last week the notorious conspirator in the Gage Street murder, Li Ka Cheok, is at his wits' end as to the future awaiting him in consequence of his suspension from office by the new Viceroy. He has been ordered to be here as soon as his successor takes over his office. People are looking forward with anxious expectancy to the fate of this official who is the next most important man to be deprived of his office after the Nam Hoi magistrate. A rumour has been put in circulation that the man is dead, whether at his own hands or through natural causes the report does not say. How far this may be true or in what light the Viceroy will take it, remains at present a subject purely for conjecture. We hear also that representations from the British authorities have had something to do with Li's downfall.

The new official appointed to the Nam Hoi takes over his seal of office on the 11th of this month.

It has leaked out that the new Viceroy has no less than some forty-five names on the black list; suspicion is rife as to who are included in such a big roll. In any event the prospect is not a pleasing one for the guilty conscience to contemplate.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JULY 1.

The Viceroy and general commanding ten thousand troops have held a conference at Wuchow, as a result of which they have proclaimed the whole of the district to be under what we would call in English martial law. A number of telegram have reached here about their reported doings; but not much faith can be attached to them.

THE PLAGUE.

It will be generally noted with considerable satisfaction that only a single case (fatal) of plague has been reported during the twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day making, according to the official return, 1,297 since January 1st.

SHIPPING AND MAIIS.

MAILS DUE.

Canadian (*Tartar*) 5th inst.

Indian (*Lightning*) 6th inst.

Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 6th inst.

German (*Preussen*) 8th inst.

German (*Prinz Heinrich*) 8th inst.

Indian (*Kunsong*) 14th inst.

The P. & A. s.s. *Indrapura* arrived at Portland, Oregon on 27th ult.

The Glen Line s.s. *Glenyle* left Singapore this morning, and is due here on 8th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Palawan* left Singapore for this port on 2nd inst., 11 p.m.

The Silk ex C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of China* from Hongkong 3rd ult., arrived at New York on 1st inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Nagasaki at 10.30 a.m. 2nd inst., and left again at 5 p.m., same day, for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. 4th inst.

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## SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

The following are items unavoidably withheld from our issue last evening.

## DISINFECTION OF INFECTED PREMISES.

The following report was laid on the table:—

Report of the Select Committee, consisting of the President, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appointed to consider the questions raised by Mr. Pollock's motion of the 4th June, 1903, and the replies of the Acting Medical Officer of Health thereto.

The Committee decided to submit the following suggestions to the Board at its next meeting:—

1. That the floor occupied by a plague-infected person be cleansed and disinfected by the officers of the Board, but that the remainder of the house, (provided that the ceilings, stair-linings, and other structures which may harbour rats have been already removed), be allowed to be cleansed by the inmates under the direction of the Board's officers. In cases, however, where such officers find it necessary to remove ceiling, etc., such officers shall provide for the cleansing which is thereby made necessary.

2. That the lime-washing of an infected house in consequence of a case of plague occurring in it be discontinued; but that the regulations as to the half-yearly lime-washing continue in force as at present in accordance with section 5 of the by-laws relating to domestic cleanliness and ventilation.

3. That the inmates of an infected floor be permitted to wear clean clothing obtained from another floor of the same house or from another house which is not infected, such clean clothing to be worn in place of that provided by the Government.

4. That only the inmates of an infected floor be detained by the Police. The question was raised as to whether District Watchmen might be detailed instead of Police for this duty.

5. It was suggested by the unofficial members of the Committee that when a case of plague is reported voluntarily, the detention of the inmates of the infected floor might be dispensed with.

6. That the number of Observation Blocks be increased so as to provide for the storage of furniture and effects as well as for housing temporarily the persons from the infected floor.

(Sd.) J. M. ATKINSON, President,

FUNG WA CHUN,

H. E. POLLOCK,

LAU CHU PAK,

W. W. PERSE.

To the Secretary,

Hongkong, 27th June, 1903.

[PETITION]

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903.

To the Members of the

Sanitary Board, Hongkong.

Sir.—We respectfully beg to lay before you the grievance of our Chinese community in the hope that you will kindly place it before the proper authority and have it relieved as soon as possible, that we, the Chinese citizens, may be able to live quietly and comfortably in this Colony to pursue their various vocations and that we may cheerfully co-operate in carrying out any sanitary measures to mutual satisfaction.

Those who have hitherto given close attention to the result and benefits of the sanitary laws, would probably all admit that the more drastic they are made, the more the Chinese inhabitants are horrified and consequently they would even risk their lives to evade them and thereby defeat the detection of all the infected rooms too many to be enumerated.

Whenever a case of plague or even sometimes a natural death occurs in any of their houses, the inmates of the whole house in question would be thrown into a state of alarm, much greater than a case of murder would cause.

We are therefore of humble opinion that a partial reform of the sanitary measures would not suffice, unless cheerful co-operation of the Chinese citizens be secured, to acquire which the sanitary authority should look upon them as co-operators instead of as opponents and give careful consideration to their suggestions which should be accepted unless they are immediately dangerous to public health.

It would also be better to grant as much concession as possible where there is no actual danger, in order to be able to cleanse and disinfect all the actually infected rooms, than to adopt the drastic measures and let them evade the laws thereby leaving many infected rooms undetected.

We are inclined to believe that every one is anxious to have his house cleansed and disinfected if it is carried out in such a way as it will inflict on them as little hardship as possible, and that no measures would be successful unless they are carried out in a manner that will induce them to come forward cheerfully and volunteer to have their houses cleansed and disinfected even when no plague case actually occurs in their houses.

We beg to submit the following suggestions:—

(1) All the cloths and beddings in actual use by the infected person, to be destroyed and compensated for.

(2) All the clothes which are lying about uncovered and belonging to the infected person to be removed to the disinfecting station.

(3) All the clothes and beddings belonging to the inmates of the same floor which are lying about uncovered to be disinfected.

(4) All the clothes and beddings contained in boxes or wardrobes on the same floor should not be interfered with.

(5) All the inmates of the same floor should not be compelled to wear the Government clothes but be allowed to wear their own clothes taken out from their boxes or wardrobes.

(6) Only the floor where the plague case occurs should be cleansed and disinfected, but the cleansing and disinfection should be carried out in the presence of the occupiers; all the

remaining floors should not be disturbed but the occupiers thereof should be given every facility, if they should so desire, to cleanse and disinfect their rooms themselves.

(7) When a case is reported, the person whether alive or dead, should be examined at once by a medical man and should not be removed unless it is sure that he or she is suffering from plague.

(8) When a case is reported no constable should be posted at the door of the house because, if these suggestions are adopted, we are sure that no one will try to evade the law. Carried.

THE BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

Mr. Pollock then moved:—"That the memorandum of the Acting Medical Officer on the construction of certain provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, which was read at the recent meeting of property-owners, be handed to the Press for publication." He said:—"I understand, sir, that an intimation has been only this day received from the Government to the effect that they do not propose as a Government matter to have this report of the Acting M.O.H. printed by the Government. I think, sir, that everybody at this table must agree with me that such a valuable memorandum should not be lost, but that it should become public property; and as the Government have declined to have the document printed as an act of Government, the only feasible way I see of making it known to the public is through the columns of the Press.

Mr. Hewett seconded.

Agreed.

The President:—"The letter received to-day from the Colonial Secretary in reply to the letter of 24th ult. is as follows:—"In reply to your letter of 24th ult., I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Sanitary Board that the Government declines to publish Dr. Pearce's memorandum which involves assumptions as to the effect of the law that may or may not be correct, and which can only be decided by a case decided in the law Courts. This decision can readily be obtained in the usual manner. I am to add that the memorandum referred to has already been before the Board for further consideration if so desired." As I stated at the meeting on the 21st May last the Press was at liberty to print the report. It was laid on the table, but I understand as a confidential meeting was held afterwards they did not take it that they could take the report away. As they had asked for Dr. Pearce's report it will be given to the Press to print it.

DR. PEARCE'S MEMORANDUM.

The following is the memorandum:—"In order to get some idea as to the effect the new law regulating overcrowding will have, I have had a floor in Aberdeen Street (No. 5 District) measured, viz., the first floor of No. 26, Aberdeen Street. The area of this floor is 750 sq. ft. and its cubic contents 9,127 cubic feet. Its height is therefore about 12½ feet. At this present time there are in this floor only two windows opening into the external air, namely, the two looking from the front of the floor into the street. Each of these windows has a glazed area of only 10½ sq. ft. To keep within the terms of the new law therefore anyone desirous of subdividing this floor could apparently do so by building a cubicle or room around each of these two windows. Each cubicle could only be 105 sq. ft. and would hold therefore 3 persons. The total number of persons then allowed to inhabit the floor would be six, as the remainder of the floor having no window into the external air would not be habitable. If it be decided under the proviso to Section 154 that the yard to this house count as external air, then it will be apparently permissible to build another cubicle of 120 sq. ft. around this window which will also hold 3 persons, bringing the total number of lawful occupants of the floor up to 9 persons. A glance at the plan of this house will show that the rent, \$24 per mensem, is made up by the small payments of several independent families. If the cubicles are done away with, and only three rooms as mentioned above are allowed on this floor, the rent of the whole floor will still have to be paid, but the burden will be divided between 9 people instead of the 14 people who could occupy the floor under the old Ordinance. It will further be noticed that these cubicles are in reality family houses and their size and price per month are determined by the earnings of the husband or chief wage-earner of the family. If, as is not unreasonable, we allow in the nine persons who could occupy this floor under the scheme shown above three husbands, three wives and six small (under 10) children, we shall see that the burden of payment will rest on a small number of individuals. Now if the owner of this house increases the glazed area of the front windows to the full extent, viz., 28½ ft. each, we see that then much larger cubicles could be built, namely, two of 285 sq. ft., each of which would accommodate 8 people or one large cubicle of 570 sq. ft., which would accommodate 17 people. We should then have practically the whole floor subdivided into a large front cubicle for 17 persons, a small cubicle in rear with window into the yard for three persons and a windowless remainder which would do for a lobby or landing at the top of the stairs and which could not be legally inhabited. If this lobby be allowed by amending the definition of room, which I refer to later, on, the arrangement would however enable the floor to be occupied legally by 20 persons. As the cubic contents of the floor is 9,127 cubic ft., under the old law 22 persons could occupy it, and thus we see that provided the yard be counted as external air there would only be a displacement of two persons through the enforcing of the new law, provided that the landlord increased the glazed area of the front windows to the maximum extent possible. This conclusion is quite in accordance with the remarks of Dr. Clark in his minute of 27/2/03, C.S.O. 1473/1903, but there still remains an important point to be considered, which has apparently been overlooked. Given one large and legal subdivision in the front of the floor, who is to occupy it? It

will hold 17 men or adults. A glance at the plan of this floor will show that no one wants and no one can pay for a cubicle or room big enough to hold 7 men or even 8 (in case we have 2 half-sized cubicles instead of our one large one). Three or four people at most, live in one of the present cubicles in this floor, and it is quite obvious that privacy is necessary for each small family. With our large cubicles therefore we are as far off as ever from providing suitable accommodation for the poor man's family. It remains to be seen what will happen when the new law is put in force. Will the poor man sacrifice privacy, and will 3 to 5 families live in one common room with no subdivisions for decency's sake, or will one man be satisfied to pay a comparatively large rent for more room than he wants, while those displaced seek to do the same thing in other parts of the City? There is yet another point to be considered in reference to the erecting of cubicles as suggested by Dr. Clark in his minute of 27/2/03 in C.S.O. 1473/1903 referred to above. It is there stated that a large cubicle could be built around the window looking from a room into the yard at the rear. Now some houses have such a window where the yard is situated between the main room and the kitchen, and also in cases where half the original kitchen has been cut away to form a yard. Other houses have a line or open space in rear, but the kitchen comes between the living room and the open space in rear. Obviously in such houses as these no cubicle could be erected at the rear end of the living room, and if the window area into the street is front is one-tenth of the floor area and a cubicle were built to enclose this window area the remainder of the room would be windowless and therefore not only uninhabitable but quite illegal, as section 154 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 says that no room can be erected or maintained in any storey of a domestic building unless such room have a window equal to one-tenth the floor-area opening into the external air. Again a room is defined by definition 51 as any subdivision of any storey of a domestic building other than a drying-room, store-room or pantry. If this definition were amended so as to except also any passage, lobby or landing the difficulty mentioned above would be got over. But if this amendment be not made it is obvious that no partition whatever can be erected in any floor unless the subdivisions which are created by such a partition are each lit by a window or windows to the extent of one-tenth of the floor area of such subdivision. If we take as an example again the first floor of 26, Aberdeen Street and allow the yard to be counted as external air under proviso to Section 154, and then have a partition built about the rear window we see that we at once divide the floor into two parts—a small room at the rear with a window one-tenth of its floor area opening into the external air (yard) and a larger remainder with windows opening into the street not equal to one-tenth the remaining floor area. Such larger remainder is therefore illegal. In other words no partition can be built on this floor which would result in having two legally habitable subdivisions. If the amendment I suggest above to the definition of a room be made we could then divide this floor into four legal subdivisions, namely, two cubicles or rooms in front, each with an area of 285 sq. ft. and with ample window area, one cubicle or room in rear with window area into the yard (if accepted as external air) and a windowless lobby or passage which would be uninhabitable. In houses which have no window from the living room into their open space in the rear and in those houses which have yards too small to be recommended for exemption under the proviso to Section 154, if the windows looking from the main room into the front street were equal in area to one-tenth the floor area of the room we could build a partition around the front window, or two partitions forming two rooms if there were two windows in front, leaving a small windowless lobby not to be inhabited. The smaller the subdivision supplied with sufficient window area the larger would be the windowless remainder, and consequently proportionately higher would be the rent to be paid for the habitable portion of the floor. If the windowless remainder be reduced to a minimum the larger will the habitable division become until it will become so large as to command a rent not within the means of the poor man's family, and as it cannot be subdivided it will only fit to be used as a common lodging-house is used, that is by a number of men who are content to live together in a large room without any subdivisions for privacy. I attach return from the inspector showing the number of vacant floors on they have found in their districts. The figures show that these floors can approximately house 25,000 persons. This number is apt to be misleading for as my above remarks in reference to the cubicle question show, we are not concerned so much with the question of finding house-room for those who are content to live in common lodging-houses but with the very difficult problem of being able to provide for the wants of the families of the poorer classes and of those who wish to live with a certain amount of privacy for decency's sake.

MOSQUITOES.

Regarding the minute of the Acting M. O. H. in connection with Macdonnell Road and Manlaria, the President said:—"It will be in the recollection of some of the members that the question of the prevalence of malarial fever in Macdonnell Road was brought before the Board in November last, and it was then decided that the best plan to deal with those stagnant pools would be to treat them as nuisances. One of the nuisances as defined in the Ordinance is as follows:—"Any accumulation, or deposit of stagnant water, surface water, manure, house-refuse, or other matter, wherever situated, which is unhealthy." Undoubtedly stagnant pools containing anopheline larvae are unhealthy, and it appears to me that the most feasible plan would be to draw the attention of the public generally, by advertisement or notification in the papers, to the effect that these stagnant pools standing in premises are a source of danger to the people living in the premises, and to warn them that if they are not dealt with it will be necessary for the sanitary inspector to take the matter in hand and treat them as ordinary nuisances.

Mr. Pollock—*I suggest that notices be inserted in the Chinese newspapers.*

THE BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

Mr. Pollock then moved:—"That the memorandum of the Acting Medical Officer on the construction of certain provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, which was read at the recent meeting of property-owners, be handed to the Press for publication." He said:—"I understand, sir, that an intimation has been only this day received from the Government to the effect that they do not propose as a Government matter to have this report of the Acting M.O.H. printed by the Government. I think, sir, that everybody at this table must agree with me that such a valuable memorandum should not be lost, but that it should become public property; and as the Government have declined to have the document printed as an act of Government, the only feasible way I see of making it known to the public is through the columns of the Press.

Mr. Hewett seconded.

Agreed.

The President:—"The letter received to-day from the Colonial Secretary in reply to the letter of 24th ult. is as follows:—"In reply to your letter of 24th ult., I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Sanitary Board that the Government declines to publish Dr. Pearce's memorandum which involves assumptions as to the effect of the law that may or may not be correct, and which can only be decided by a case decided in the law Courts. This decision can readily be obtained in the usual manner. I am to add that the memorandum referred to has already been before the Board for further consideration if so desired." As I stated at the meeting on the 21st May last the Press was at liberty to print the report. It was laid on the table, but I understand as a confidential meeting was held afterwards they did not take it that they could take the report away. As they had asked for Dr. Pearce's report it will be given to the Press to print it.

Mr. Hewett seconded.

Agreed.

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Mr. Hewett seconded.

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| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "MACHAON"  | On 12th July.  |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "DIOMED"   | On 16th July.  |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "HECTOR"   | On 22nd July.  |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "NESTOR"   | On 29th July.  |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "TEUCER"   | On 30th July.  |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "NINGCHOW" | On 8th August. |

S.S. "DARDANUS" left Singapore 1st inst. and is due here 5th inst. p.m.

## HOMEWARDS.

| FOR                         | STEAMERS     | TO SAIL            |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP. | "ALCINOUS"   | On 7th July.       |
| *LIVERPOOL                  | "PROMETHEUS" | On 22nd July.      |
| MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP. | "PELEUS"     | On 21st July.      |
| MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP. | "STENTOR"    | On 4th August.     |
| MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP. | "DARDANUS"   | On 18th August.    |
| MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP. | "DIOMED"     | On 20th August.    |
| MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP. | "NESTOR"     | On 1st September.  |
| MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP. | "MOYUNE"     | On 15th September. |

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| NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.  | "NINGCHOW" | On 10th August. |

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Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903.

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| MANILA   | "CHINGTU"   | 4th "     |
| PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY IS-<br>LAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS,<br>TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYD-<br>NEY and MELBOURNE. | "CHINGTU"   | 4th "     |
| SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG<br>SWATOW, CHEFOO, NEWCHIANG<br>and TIENTSIN.                                     | "SHANSI"    | 6th "     |
| KOBE   | "NANCHANG"  | 6th "     |
| SAMARANG and SOURABAYA.  | "TAIYUAN"   | 7th "     |
| MANILA   | "SHANTUNG"  | 15th "    |
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| FOR TAMSUI*   | "DAIGI MARU"    | T. W. Groves | TUESDAY, 7th July. |
| FOR FOOCHOW*  | "ANPING MARU"   | J. Goto      | FRIDAY, 10th July. |
| FOR TAMSUI*   | "DAIJIN MARU"   | T. Ogata     | SUNDAY, 12th July. |

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T. ARIMA, Manager.

[1379]

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[355]

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[1697]

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[1697]

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## Arrivals.

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|---|------|--------|-----|
| Arrivals.   |      |        |     |
| Vessels   | From | Agents | Due |
| Banco, Br. s.s., 3,791, Furgeson, 2nd July, London 5th May, and Singapore 27th June, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.   |      |        |     |
| Hunan, Br. s.s., 1,143, Frazier, 2nd July, Tientsin 21st June, and Chefoo 26th, Gen.—B. & S.  |      |        |     |
| Benjorond, Br. s.s., 1,752, Hutton, 2nd July, Foochow 30th June, Gen.—G. L. & Co.   |      |        |     |
| Tientsin, Br. s.s., 1,227, Gibbs, 2nd July, Wuhu 27th June, Gen.—B. & S.  |      |        |     |
| Maidzuru Maru, Jap. s.s., 667, Saitow, 2nd July, Anping via Amoy and Swatow 1st July, Gen.—O. S. K.   |      |        |     |
| Massilia, Br. s.s., 2,744, Cockman, R.N.R., 3rd July, Shanghai 16th June, Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  |      |        |     |
| Taksang, Br. s.s., 977, Baker, 3rd July, Canton 1st July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.  |      |        |     |
| Mercedes, Br. s.s., 3,000, McGregor, 3rd July, Wei-hai-wei 27th June, Ballast—Order.  |      |        |     |
| Kiukiang, Br. s.s., 1,288, Miller, 3rd July, Shanghai 28th June, Gen.—B. & S.   |      |        |     |
| Nashora, Br. s.s., 2,003, Daniel, 3rd July, Singapore 27th June, Rice, &c.—Order.   |      |        |     |
| Tyr, Nor. s.s., 1,416, Danielsen, 3rd July, Hongay 30th June, Coal—E. A. T. Co.   |      |        |     |
| Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,129, Narasaki, 3rd July, Kuchinotzu 27th June, Coal—M. B. K.  |      |        |     |
| Marita, Fr. s.s., 1,821, Paol, 3rd July, Antwerp 19th Apr., and Haiphong 30th June, Railway Iron.—L. W. & Co.   |      |        |     |
| Clearances at the Harbour Office.   |      |        |     |
| Le Rhone, for Canton.   |      |        |     |
| Bankoku Maru, for Kobe.   |      |        |     |
| Kiukiang, for Canton.   |      |        |     |
| Antonio MacLeod, for Saigon.  |      |        |     |
| Pak Kong, for Macao.  |      |        |     |
| Rubi, for Manila.   |      |        |     |
| Yuensung, for Manila.   |      |        |     |
| Progress, for Toulon.   |      |        |     |
| Kingting, for Shanghai.   |      |        |     |
| Wongkoi, for Swatow.  |      |        |     |
| Bentomond, for Kohsichang.  |      |        |     |
| Tyr, for Canton.  |      |        |     |
| Departures.   |      |        |     |
| July 3.   |      |        |     |
| Coronado, J. for Shanghai.  |      |        |     |
| Iduvi Mura, for Singapore.  |      |        |     |
| Clara Jefsen, for Haiphong.   |      |        |     |
| Ayr, for Kuchinotzu.  |      |        |     |
| Wuchung, for Iloilo.  |      |        |     |
| Progress, for Toulon.   |      |        |     |
| Yuensung, for Manila.   |      |        |     |
| Kingting, for Shanghai.   |      |        |     |
| Tuicheng, for Haiphong.   |      |        |     |
| Hallier, for Pakhoi.  |      |        |     |
| Worung, for Shanghai.   |      |        |     |
| Bankoku Maru, for Kobe.   |      |        |     |
| Chiyo Maru, for Canton.   |      |        |     |
| Tientsin, for Canton.   |      |        |     |
| Hunan, for Canton.  |      |        |     |
| Passengers arrived.   |      |        |     |
| Per Kiukiang, from Shanghai—Messrs. Bailey, Gibbons, and 20 Chinese.  |      |        |     |
| Per Massilia, from Shanghai for Hongkong—Master Dixon, Mrs. G. Marley, Messrs. Oliver, Gilbert, Bastien and 1 assistant, A. L. Langley, and 1 Chinese. For Singapore—Messrs. Head Jones, E. C. C. Wilson, C. D. Curtis, and Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and servant, For Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Ingles and 2 servants. For Bombay—Capt. Kaye. For London—Messrs. L. S. Hudson, J. McDowell, Lieut. E. L. Raymond, R.N.R., and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd. For Bombay—Capt. Kaye. For Singapore—Messrs. Head Jones, E. C. C. Wilson, Dr. C. W. Curtis, Mr. Hsieh, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and servant. For Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Ingles, and 2 Chinese servants. From Hongkong for London—Messrs. I. Parley and J. Blake. For Singapore—Mr. Eugene Radatay, Mrs. E. Elias, Mr. Garch, Mrs. Mark Lai Shih, and servant, Mr. Poole, Mr. J. W. Moss, Mr. Chua Ben Chan, Mr. Boid and servant, Mr. Coldspink, and Mrs. Allcott. |      |        |     |
| Shipping Reports.   |      |        |     |
| Str. Mercedes from Weihaiwei:—Strong winds and dirty, rainy weather.  |      |        |     |
| Str. Beaufort from Foochow:—Light S.W. monsoon, and frequent heavy showers.   |      |        |     |
| Str. Kiukiang from Shanghai:—Strong S.W. monsoon, high sea, and much rain during passage.   |      |        |     |
| Str. Huan from Tientsin:—Fine weather through Yellow Sea, moderate S.W. gales. Formosa Straits, thence to port fresh to moderate wind and squally.  |      |        |     |
| Str. Tientsin from Wuhu:—Strong S.W. winds, with rough sea to Ockseu, moderate S.W. winds, thence to port overcast rainy weather throughout voyage.   |      |        |     |

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| Shipping.                 |              |         |     |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------|-----|
| Arrivals.                 |              |         |     |
| Vessels                   | From         | Agents  | Due |
| Empress of Jap. hanghai   | C. P. R. Co. | July 6  |     |
| Tatar. Shanghai           | C. P. R. Co. | July 6  |     |
| Lightning. Singapore      | D. S. & Co.  | July 6  |     |
| Mogul. Singapore          | D. & Co.     | July 6  |     |
| Indravelli. Japan         | P. & A. Co.  | July 7  |     |
| Prinz Heinrich. Singapore | M. & Co.     | July 8  |     |
| Preussen. Japan           | M. & Co.     | July 8  |     |
| America. Maru. Japan      | T. K. K.     | July 8  |     |
| Glenlyne. Singapore       | McG. B. G.   | July 8  |     |
| Australien. P. Darvin     | G. L. & Co.  | July 9  |     |
| Kasuga Maru. T' day Id.   | N. Y. K.     | July 9  |     |
| Kumsang. Calcutta         | J. M. & Co.  | July 14 |     |
| Hayes. Victoria           | N. P. Co.    | July 16 |     |
| Tsinan. Sydney            | B. & S.      | July 17 |     |

## Hongkong &amp; Whampoa Dock Returns.

Taiyuan at Kowloon Dock.

Antonio MacLeod " " "

Chuonino " " "

Carl Diederichsen " " "

San Joaquin " " "

Shantung " " "

Laisang " " "

Wongkoi " Cosmopolitan "

## Post Office.

A Mail will close for:

Manila—Per Rubi, 4th inst, 9 A.M.

Canton—Per Hawke, 4th inst, 9.30 A.M.

Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne—Per Chingtu, 4th inst, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Heungshen, 4th inst, 1.15 P.M.

Singapore—Per Kuchinotzu, 4th inst, 1.15 P.M.

Ningpo and Shanghai—Per Taksang, 4th inst, 2 P.M.

Amoy—Per Waihwa, 4th inst, 4 P.M.

Namto—Per Tailee, 4th inst, 5 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Hailoung, 4th inst, 5 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Anping—Per Maidzuru, 4th inst, 5 P.M.

Maru, 4th inst, 5 P.M.

Kudat and Sandakan—Per Borneo, 4th inst, 5 P.M.

Kobe, Nagasaki, Gensan and Vladivostock—Per Savoia, 6th inst, 11 A.M.

Swatow, Chefoo, Newchwang and Tientsin—Per Nanchang, 6th inst, 11 A.M.

Shanghai and Chinkiang—Per Shansi, 6th inst, 4 P.M.

Manila—Per Kohilla Maru, 7th inst, 10 A.M.

Kobe—Per Taryau, 7th inst, 11 A.M.

Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, (B.C.) and Tacoma—Per Tacoma, 7th inst, 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Laisang, 7th inst, 11 A.M.

Europe, &amp;c., India, via Taitcorin—Per Preussen, 9th inst, 11 A.M.

Manila—Per Zifin, 11th inst, 9 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Coptic, 11th inst, 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Ischia, 11th inst, 11 A.M.

Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, (B.C.) and Portland, Or.—Per Indravelli, 14th inst, 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of Japan, 15th inst, 11 A.M.

Samanaung and Sumbabaya—Per Shunlung, 15th inst, 4 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver, B.C.—Per Tarhur, 22nd inst, 11 A.M.

Jap. &amp; Co.

Athol, Br. s.s., 3,031, Porter, 28th June, San Francisco 28th May, Yokohama 20th June, and Moji 23rd, Gen.—C. S. S. Co.

Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,341, Muile, 25th June, Sandakan 20th June, Timber and Gen.—M. &amp; Co.

Chingtu, Br. s.s., 1,439, Howie, 30th June,—Yokohama via Kobe and Moji 20th June, Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Coptic, Br. s.s., 2,744, Rinder, 30th June, San Francisco 3rd June, and Shanghai 28th June,—Mails and Gen.—O. &amp; S. S. Co.

Devawong, Ger. s.s., 1,057, Kumpel, 1st July, Bangkok 23rd June, Rice.—B. &amp; S.

Glenarney, Br. s.s., 1,944, Stevenson, R.N.R., 2nd July,—Swatow 1st July, Ballast—McG. B. &amp; C.

Hilstein, Ger. s.s., 985, Lorenzen, 30th June, Saigon &amp; Co.

Laisang, Br. s.s., 2,225, Courtney, 28th June, Singapore 22nd June, Gen.—J. M. &amp; Co.

Pompey, Am. s.s., 1,200, Range, 28th May, Manila; P.I. 25th May, Ballast—U. S. Government.

Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,146, Johannsen, 28th June, Mauritius 6th June, Sugar.—S. W. &amp; Co.

Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1,187, Wendig, 30th June, Bangkok via Kohsichang 24th June, Rice.—B. &amp; S.

Taitcorin, Ger. s.s., 1,459, Dixon, 25th June,—Tacoona, Wash. U.S.A. 25th May, Mails and Gen.—D. &amp; Co., Ld.

Taitui, Ger. s.s., 1,063, Menzell, 20th June, Mauritius via Singapore 14th June, Gen.—E. A. T. Co.

Tayuan, Br. s.s., 1,450, Dawson, 23rd June, Australia 29th May, Gen.—B. &amp; S.

Telenachus, Br. s.s., 1,394, Williamson, 29th June,—Juice, Saigon 25th June, Rice and Flour, &amp;c.—Nam Wo &amp; Co.

Petruis, Ger. s.s., 1,578, Desler, 30th June, Singapore and Hoitow 23rd June, Rice.—S. &amp; Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Alcides, Br. ship, 2,192, Dart, 22nd June, New York 21st Feb., Case Oil—S. O. Co.

Boieldien, Fr. br. b.s., 1,270, Larsson, 11th Apr., Fremantle 1st Dec., Kerosine.—S. O. Co.

Columbia, Am. sch., 774, Sprague, 27th Mar., B. &amp; S.

Connatible, Richmont, Fr. br. b.s., 1,732, Rauli, 5th June, New York 1st Dec., Kerosine.—S. O. Co.

Gibraltar, Fr. br. b.s., 1,270, Larsson, 11th Apr., Fremantle 1st Dec., Sandalwood.

—, J. M. &amp; Co.

Grosvenor, Br. brq., 516, Boga, 14th June, Mauritius 16th June, Sugar.—A. &amp; Co.

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July 3rd.